

**ADVERTISING RATES:**  
Fifteen cents a single column inch on monthly contracts with minimum of eight lines, single column; eighteen cents a single column inch for single insertions or less than four insertions; local columns, ten cents a line each insertion; business loans, one cent a word; no local advertisements less than fifteen cents; no foreign advertisements less than twenty-five cents; card of thanks, fifty cents; resolutions of respect, twenty-five cents an inch.

DEMING, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1914

A successful farmer is not one who succeeds in selling his farm.

Contrary to seemingly accepted public opinion, there is but one national air, "The Star Spangled Banner." It is designated by law and is played at "colors" in both the army and navy.

#### POOR SHOOTING

According to a news item Lieutenant F. C. Test, inspector-instructor of the New Mexico National Guard, is dissatisfied with the marksmanship of the citizen-soldiers as exhibited at the recent Deming encampment. The average number of hits was twenty-one per cent, as compared with eighty per cent in the regular army. Those who are good at figures can calculate just how long the guardsmen would last if confronted with an enemy capable of hitting four times to their one. And there are plenty of enemies capable of doing just that. This is a serious deficiency which no amount of money, patriotism, and personal bravery can overcome. It means that men so lacking in the principal accomplishment of a soldier are doomed to slaughter on the field of battle.

The test was made in field firing. A number of targets the size of kneeling men were fired on at the various ranges estimated by the company commanders. Company I of Deming made 100 hits out of a possible 410, which was fairly good considering that the entire company, many of the members of which had never fired a large caliber gun before, were on the range.

Why the hits on the average were so few is not hard to explain. In the first place a heavy calibre gun is a strange and complex machine to the average citizen. To set the sight for a given range, allow for windage, and to sight properly, is a fine art, and is, especially at the longer ranges, only to be acquired by long study and practice. The test made at Camp Brookes was with battle sights, that is, the elevation was fixed, not by setting the sight, but by allowing for the difference in trajectory by shooting almost two feet under the target from the 500-yard range on down. The inexperienced riflemen find this hard to do, and the men in the target butts were amused by the sound of whistling balls passing harmlessly several feet above the tops of the targets. The fact that the targets were olive drab in color, and that tall grass obscured the lower half of them, also tended to confuse the novices. They were rattled almost as bad as they might of been had an enemy been shooting at them—an enemy missing aim only twenty times out of a hundred shots.

To know that there are citizens of this country that believe that soldiers are unnecessary and that, if needed at all, they can be made overnight anyway, and to realize that there are such high in authority, would be comical were it not so tragic. That war is not over, witness the recent bloody struggles and the one about to plunge all Europe in flame. How suddenly war comes, and how often does it find the nation sleeping. It is no credit to any nation to send down its untrained patriots to contest in unequal battle and to there fall victims to inexorable ignorance.

#### FENCE LAW MUST PASS

A fence law in New Mexico is an absolute necessity. An attempt to get a fence law through the last legislature failed because of the veto of the governor. The bill originated in Deming and was well drawn, impartial, and should have been made into law. The fact of this failure should make the agriculturists of New Mexico, and particularly of the Mimbres Valley, more insistent. They should take such measures as will insure this needed protection.

There are sections of New Mexico where there are unscrupulous cowmen, where cattle interests are dominant and predatory. This is not true of the cattlemen who operate in this region. Opposition from them is not to be expected. Rather they will welcome a law which will enable them to live in continued peace and goodwill with their neighbors of the hoe and scythe.

The farming lands of the Mimbres Valley are confined to a very small area, as compared with the great mountain ranges which surround it. Already there are thousands of acres in cultivation, and the whole of the 200,000 acres will come under the dominion of the husbandman. The cowman will be no worse off then than now, because his upland range will not be disturbed.

However, a dozen bronchos or as many steers, wandering in the cultivated area will do thousands of dollars worth of harm in a very short time, breaking down fences, demolishing gates, devouring tender, growing crops, and trampling what is not eaten into the ground. The farmer who has staked his all on the returns from forty cultivated acres, sown in hope and cultivated in the sweat of his brow, will not long tolerate the dissipation of the family income by half-wild brutes.

The law is needed in the interest of the community as a whole. Such representatives as are sent to Santa Fe must be pledged to this reform, and no political necessity should be allowed to offer an excuse for the failure to urge the interests of this constituency.

#### PEACE IN MEXICO

Prospects for peace in Mexico were never brighter. No doubt, when Carranza, Carranza, Villa, and Zapata have entered into convention there will be disgruntled ones who will tempt new revolutions. It is to be hoped that the dominant leaders will be able to place an efficient army in the field to suppress disorders, and that they will continue the present agreeable relations among themselves. Of course, this is asking almost the impossible of the Mexican character, and it must be admitted that those who live along the border are none too optimistic, though everyone seems to be hopeful. There are possibilities of peace or even greater disorder than the country has yet seen in the readjustment now going on.

Villa still dominates the Mexican situation, and whatever arrangements are made by Carranza, the first chief of the revolution, must allow full consideration to the bandit leader of the most efficient fighting force which Mexico has ever seen.

Every preparation is being made by foreign capitalists to resume in Mexico, and if the peace proves to be permanent Mexico will become a hive of industry in a very short time. To young Americans, Mexico presents the greatest field for their endeavors, and offers the greatest rewards for their services.

#### WAR CLOUDS OVER EUROPE

The chief cause of war is race expansion. The bombardment and occupation of Belgrade, capital of Serbia, by the forces of Austria-Hungary, is the certain raiser of a bloody conflict that may involve all the nations of Europe—Slav against Teuton. To those students who have followed the Slav movement in central Europe, the conflict does not come as a surprise, and that the Germanic elements should resent the incursions of Serbia, is not to be wondered at, even when the results are doubtful and may change the whole course of European history.

The assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife in the capital of the Austrian province of Bosnia, was the immediate cause of the war, which Austria is determined to carry on against the tiny but warlike country of Serbia. Austria knows that it has been Serb machinations which has been back of the opposition to Austrian rule in the Slav

provinces of Herzegovina and Bosnia, provinces annexed to Austria in defiance of the Treaty of Berlin. The provinces formed part of the ancient kingdom of Serbia destroyed by Turkey in the fourteenth century, and it has been the hope of Serbians to sometime unite all Serbia again in one great nation. This ambition has been encouraged by the Slavs over all Europe. The killing of the archduke was in retribution for his part in the defeat of Serbian ambition.

The Triple Entente, England, France and Russia, was formed to oppose the power of the Triple Alliance. Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia is bound to protect all Slavs and has already mobilized five army corps for the purpose of taking a hand on behalf of Serbia. Germany cannot afford to allow the Russian influence in the Balkans to grow and is arming to assist Austria. England does not view German aggression with equanimity and, especially when France is threatened, will be drawn into the struggle. Italy is not much concerned, but is bound to Austria by treaty. Russia is threatened with revolution in Russian Poland, and Italy has interminable strife brewing. Italy would find it difficult to make war on behalf of her old oppressor, Austria. The other Balkan states would, of course, be drawn into the conflict.

The trouble has been brewing since the Congress of Berlin in 1878 when the powers attempted to maintain the balance of power at the close of the Russo-Turkish war, and at that time placed the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, torn from the Turks by Russia, under the protection of Austria, but left them nominally tributary to Turkey. The final annexation angered Serbia to the point of war, which was for the time suppressed, but which will now be displayed in all the hatred of racial collision.

It is computed that 12,000,000 trained soldiers will be involved in the conflict should it assume its largest proportions, and much of this armament is even now moving. Not since the time of Napoleon has there been such an embroglio threatened. Stocks have gone down and food stuffs up; gold is being sent to Europe in large quantities again; Europe is gathering its men and treasure for the greatest conflict threatened since the dawn of creation.

#### GENERAL NEWS NOTES

Paris—Madame Henrietta Caillaux was Wednesday acquitted by a jury in the court of assize of the wilful murder on March 10 last, of Guston Calmette, editor of the Figaro. The verdict was returned after fifty minutes deliberation. The announcement was followed by the wildest tumult.

Mme. Caillaux staggered and then threw her arms about the neck of her counsel, Fernand Labori. Her hair was undone, falling over her shoulders and her hat dropped to the floor. The spectators stood upon desks and chairs. "Caillaux Labori," and cries of "Caillaux assassin," merged into one.

The din was deafening. Several groups of harristiers came to blows and the republican guards, in an endeavor to separate them, joined in the melee. The spectacle of Labori and Caillaux, the latter counsel for the Calmette family, embracing each other, calmed the tumult for a moment but it was redoubled when they left with Mme. Caillaux.

Vera Cruz—More evidence of the fate of Private Samuel Parks of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, U. S. A., who was shot to death by a Mexican outpost in front of Vera Cruz early in May, reached Brigadier General Fauson Tuesday when the aluminum tag of identification which Parks wore when he was killed was forwarded by mail from Mexico City.

The tag and parts of his bloodstained uniform have been deposited in the Mexican war office for many weeks. They were sent there when an investigation of the killing of the American soldier, demanded by the Washington government, was undertaken by the Mexican officials.

Chicago—The wildest scenes witnessed in the wheat pit of the board of trade here since the opening of the twentieth century were precipitated Wednesday by Austria's declaration of war against Serbia.

Transactions reaching nearly 100,000,000 bushels sent prices skyward, the net rises being from 1-4 to 1-4 cents.

Stories of fortunes made and lost were numerous, the most specific case of sudden riches being that of a heretofore obscure trader who actually pocketed \$25,000, which he had netted in an interval of exactly five minutes.

Hundreds of spectators thronged the galleries watching the traders struggling and tumbling about in the pit. The uproar was plainly audible in the streets surrounding the board of trade building.

Louisville, Ky.—Fire which broke out in the sheep pens of the Bourbon stockyards here Tuesday night caused damage estimated at \$4,000,000. Hundreds of sheep were burned. About fifty Louisville and Nashville railroad cars, some of which were loaded with freight were destroyed.

A car of oil on the track near the yards exploded, the burning liquid adding greatly to the spread of the fire.

The flames extended from the sheep pens to the sheds which sheltered several thousand bags. A number of cottages on streets bordering the stockyards also were burned.

Perry, Ohio.—Grief-stricken because of the threatened loss of his team of horses, by foreclosure of a mortgage, Gustav Wigger, a farmer, this week shot and killed the animal, buried them and then ended his own life over their grave. A letter he left read, in part:

"Often when I was overcome with grief with no one to console me, these old friends would set as if they knew all about my distress. It would break my heart to see them come into other people's hands."

(Continued on page five)

### AVAILABLE FUNDS

"Money that you can put your hand on" is the money that you have in the bank.

This bank invites the accounts of young men and women and desires that they form banking connections with this old established institution.

### The Bank of Deming

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS  
\$50,000.00

Combined Statement of the Deming National Bank and the First State Bank Deming, New Mexico, at the close of business, June 30th, 1914		
RESOURCES		
Loans and Discounts	.....	\$319,185.29
Banking House Site	.....	3,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures	.....	7,839.39
United States Bonds	.....	25,000.00
Other Bonds and Securities	.....	7,836.63
Cash on Hand	.....	\$24,777.36
Cash in Banks	.....	133,345.79
Total Cash and Sight Exchange	.....	158,123.15
Total Resources	.....	\$521,304.46
LIABILITIES		
Capital and Surplus	.....	\$80,000.00
Undivided Profits	.....	9,162.08
Circulation	.....	25,000.00
Bills Payable	.....	10,000.00
Deposits	.....	387,222.38
Total Liabilities	.....	\$521,304.46

Do you insure your deeds, insurance policies and other valuable papers?

\$2.00 invested in one of our safe deposit boxes, is cheap protection for one year.

For \$4.00 you get a box large enough to store silver and heirlooms.

4 per cent on savings      Compounded quarterly

## Citizens' Trust & Savings Bank

Capital \$50,000